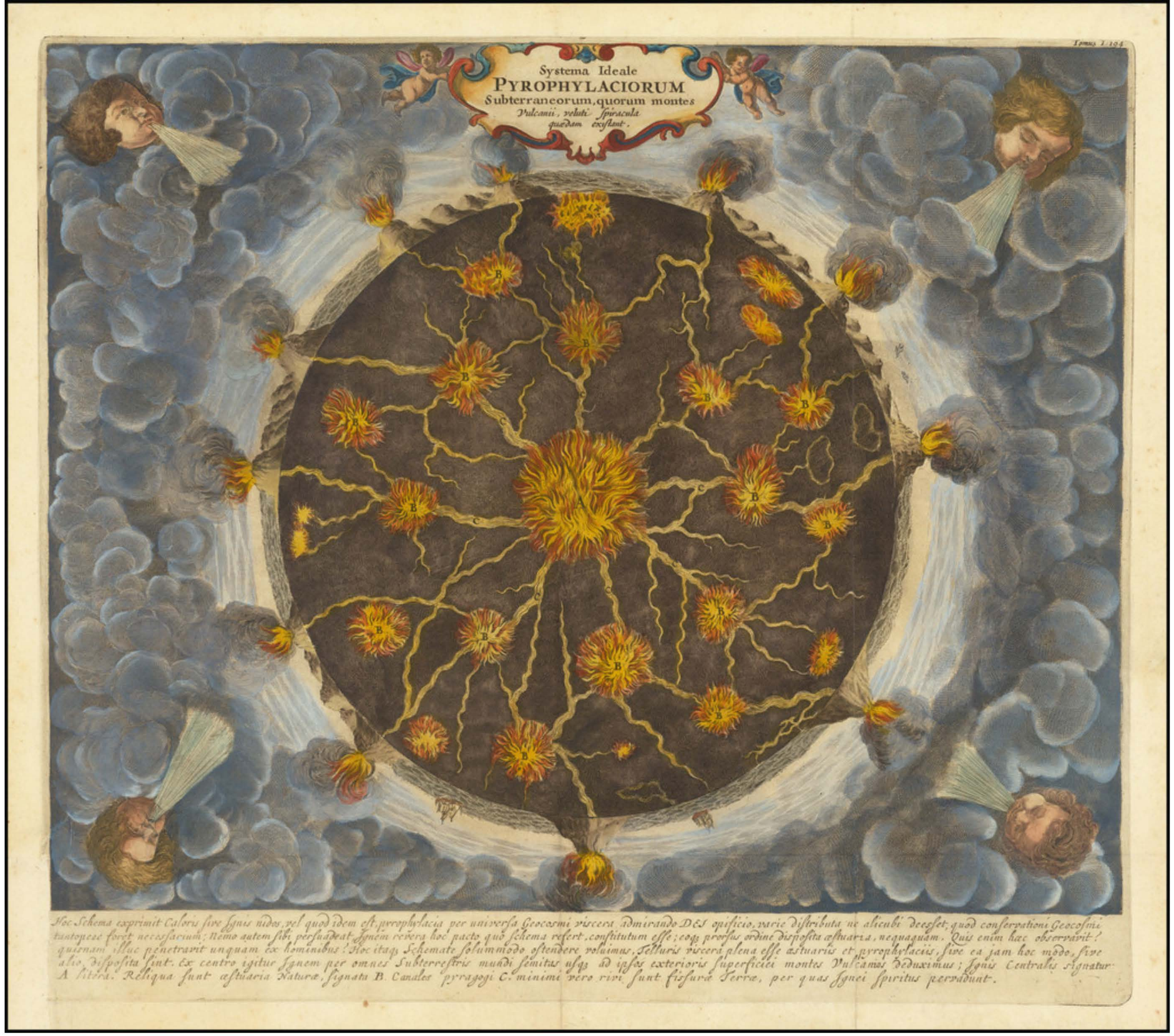
REGIONES HYPERBOREÆ.



Hoc Schema exprimit Caloris sive Ignis indes, vel quod idem est, pyrophylacia per universa Geocosmi viscera admirando DEI opificio, varie distributa ne alicubi deesset; quod conservationi Geocosmi tantopere foret necessarium; Nemo autem sibi persuadeat, Ignem revera hoc pacto quo schema refert, constitutum esse; eoq; prorsus ordine disposita æstuaria, nequaquam. Quis enim hæc observavit? quisnam illuc penetravit unquam ex hominibus? Hoc itaq; Schemate solummodo ostendere voluimus, Telluris viscera plena esse æstuariis et pyrophylaciis, sive ea jam hoc modo, sive alio, disposita sint. Ex centro igitur Ignem per omnes Subterrestris mundi semitas usq; ad ipsos exterioris superficiei montes Vulcanios deduximus; Ignis Centralis signatur A litera. Reliqua sunt æstuaria Naturæ, signata B. Canales pyragogi C. minimi vero rivi sunt fissuræ Terræ, per quas Ignei spiritus pervadunt.

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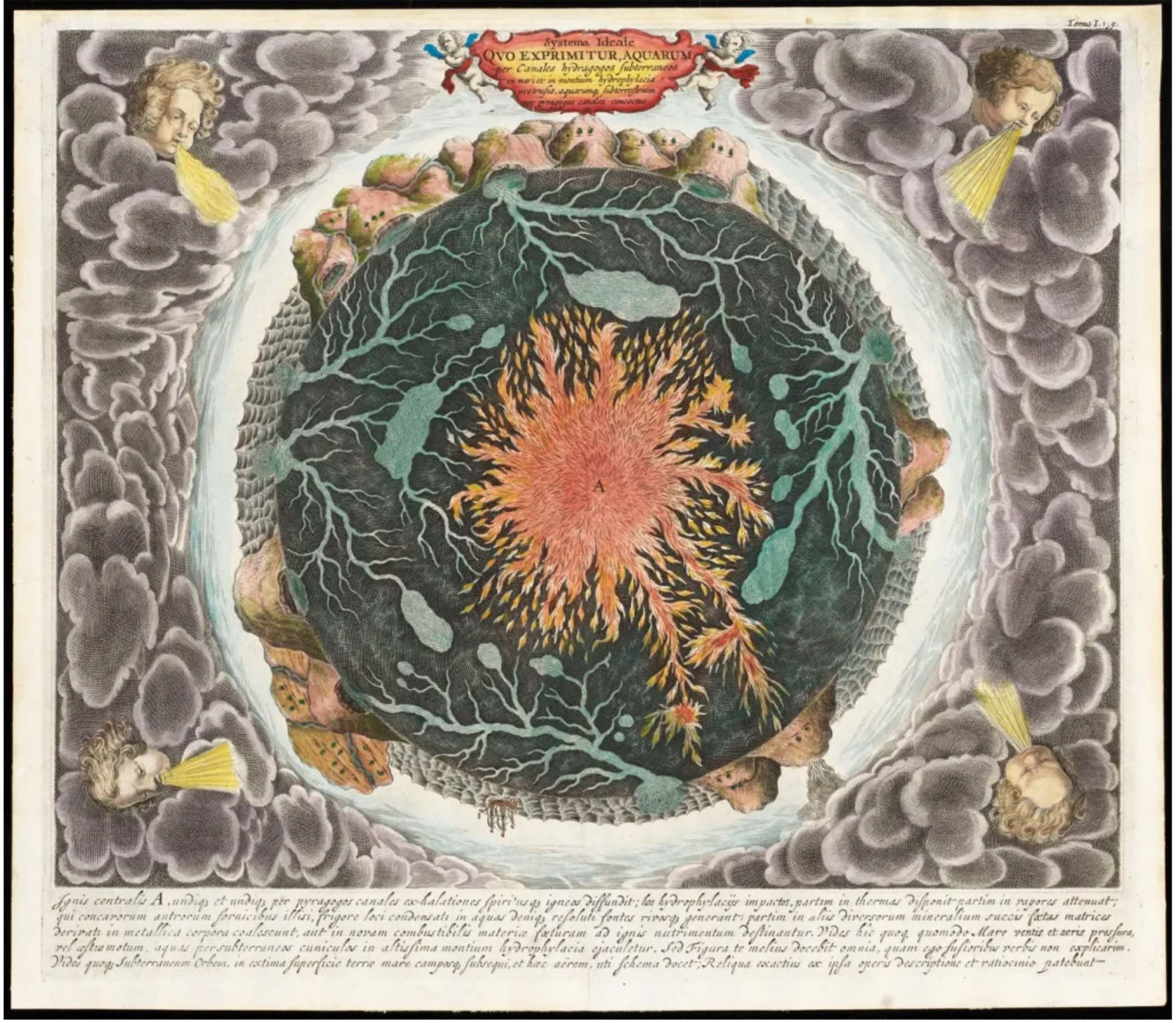
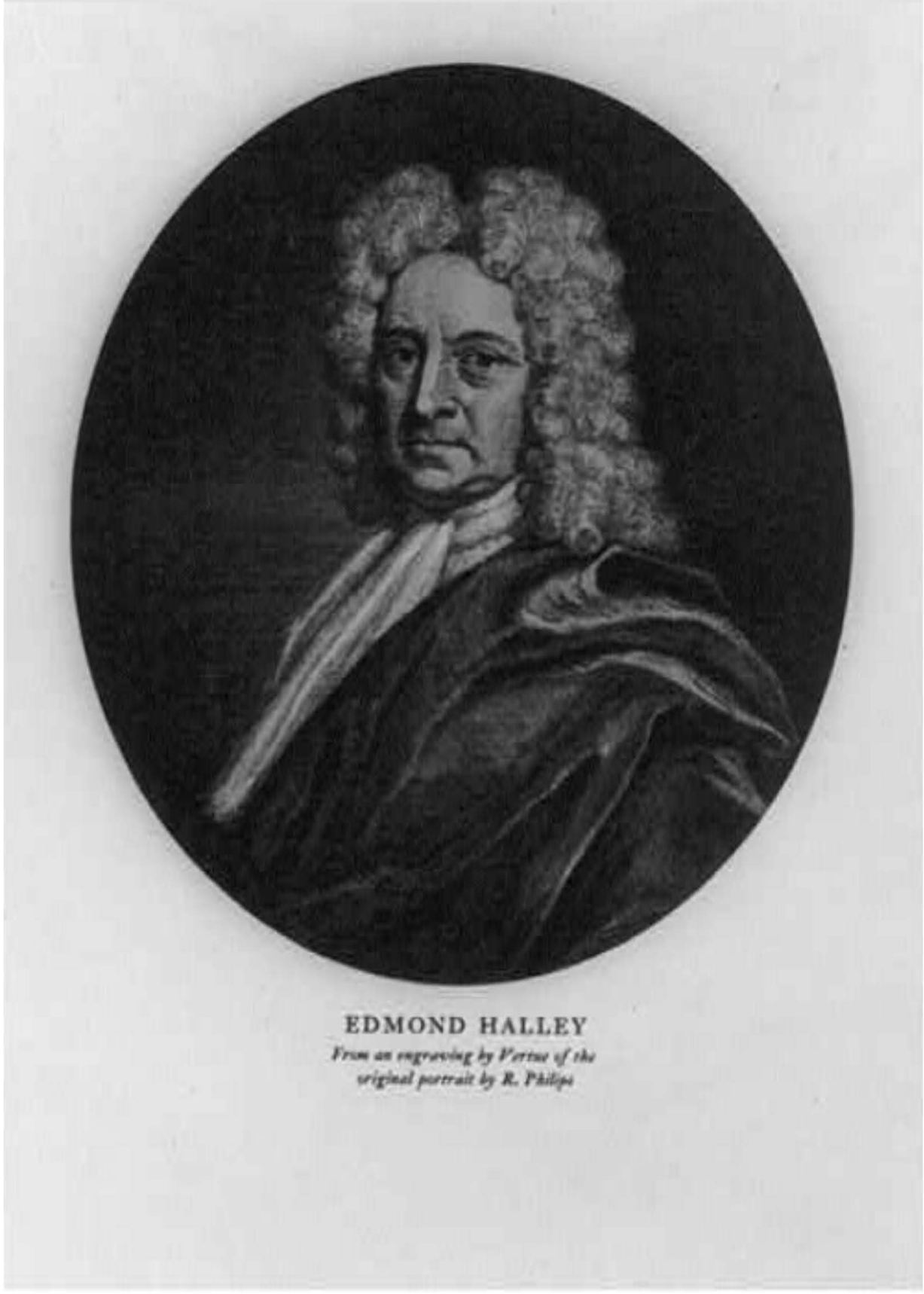
"This schema expresses the nature of Heat or Fire — or what is the same thing, the pyrophylacia [fire-reservoirs or fire-houses] — throughout the entire viscera [innermost parts] of the Geocosm [the Earth as a living cosmic organism], by the admirable workmanship of God, in the bowels of the sea as some call them, namely what penetrates deeply into the confirmation of the Geocosm. No one can fully grasp it except through this schema, which shows the arrangement: the volumes [or masses] constitute it to be in great abundance, full of suitable storehouses and pyrophylacia, whether disposed in this way or another. From the center, the central fire is marked A. The rest are the aestuaria [fiery lakes or boiling basins] of nature, marked B. The channels of the pyrophylacia [fire-canals] are C. The smallest, however, are the fissures through which the spirits of fire pervade [or spread]."



Ignis centralis A, undiq; et undiq; per pyragogos canales ex-halationes spiri'usq; igneos diffundit; hos hydrophylaciis impactos, partim in thermas disponit, partim in vapores attenuat; qui concavorum antrorum fornicibus illisi, frigore loci condensati in aquas deniq; resoluti fontes riversq; generant; partim in aliis diversorum mineralium succis fœtas matrices derivati in metallica corpora coalescunt, aut in novam combustibilis materiæ fœturam ad ignis nutrimentum destinantur. Vides hic quoq; quomodo Mare ventis et aeris pressura, vel æstu motum, aquas per subterraneos cuniculos in altissima montium hydrophylacia ejaculetur. Sed Figura te melius docebit omnia, quam ego fusioribus verbis non explicarim. Vides quoq; Subterraneum Orbem, in extima superficie terræ mare camposq; subsequi, et hinc aërem, uti schema docet; Reliqua exactius ex ipsa operis descriptione et ratiocinio patebunt—

Ignis centralis A, undiq; et undiq; per pyragogos canales ex-halationes spiri'usq; igneos diffundit; hos hydrophylaciis impactos, partim in thermas disponit, partim in vapores attenuat; qui concavorum antrorum fornicibus illisi, frigore loci condensati in aquas deniq; resoluti fontes riversq; generant; partim in aliis diversorum mineralium succis fœtas matrices derivati in metallica corpora coalescunt, aut in novam combustibilis materiæ fœturam ad ignis nutrimentum destinantur. Vides hic quoq; quomodo Mare ventis et aeris pressura, vel æstu motum, aquas per subterraneos cuniculos in altissima montium hydrophylacia ejaculetur. Sed Figura te melius docebit omnia, quam ego fusioribus verbis non explicarim. Vides quoq; Subterraneum Orbem, in extima superficie terræ mare camposq; subsequi, et hinc aërem, uti schema docet; Reliqua exactius ex ipsa operis descriptione et ratiocinio patebunt—

"The central fire A [labeled in the diagram] spreads exhalations and fiery spirits everywhere and in all directions through the fire-carrying channels [pyragogos canales]; these impact the hydrophylacia [water-reservoirs], partly arranging them into hot springs [thermas]—partly attenuating them into vapors; these vapors, condensed by the cold of the location in the furnaces of hollow caverns, resolve into dense waters and generate springs and rivers; partly in others they derive the juices/saps of various minerals into fatty matrices, which coalesce into metallic bodies, or are destined in the form of combustible matter fixed for the nourishment of the fire. Here too you see how the Sea, by the pressure of winds and air, or by the motion of air, ejects waters through subterranean tunnels into the highest hydrophylacia of the mountains. But the figure will teach you all this better than I could explain with more verbose words. You also see the Subterranean Orb, on the outermost surface of the earth mingling with the sea, and subsequently this air, as the schema teaches; the rest will be more exactly evident from the description of the work itself and from reasoning—"



Edmond Halley. [1749]. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division. From an engraving by Vertue of the original portrait by R. Philips, the frontispiece of *Edmundi Halleii astronomi dum viveret regii Tabulae astronomicæ* by Edmond Halley.

In 1681, in a series of papers that Halley read to his colleagues in the Royal Society, he proposed a radical idea. The Earth, Halley suggested, was hollow, consisting of an outer shell around an inner sphere. This inner sphere had its own magnetic poles and gaps between it and the outer shell left it free to move. This movement of this inner sphere caused the variation in the magnetic fields and poles. Halley would later expand his theories to include a total of three concentric spheres, one inside another. He would also suggest that these inner spheres might also harbor life of some kind.

LIGHT GIVES LIGHT, TO LIGHT DISCOVER—"AD INFINITUM."

ST. LOUIS, (Missouri Territory,)
North America, April 10, *A. D.* 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD!

I declare the earth is hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of solid concentrick spheres, one within the other, and that it is open at the poles 12 or 16 degrees; I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the hollow, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking.

John Cleves Symmes

Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.

N. B.—I have ready for the press, a Treatise on the principles of matter, wherein I show proofs of the above positions, account for various phenomena, and disclose *Doctor Darwin's Golden Secret.*

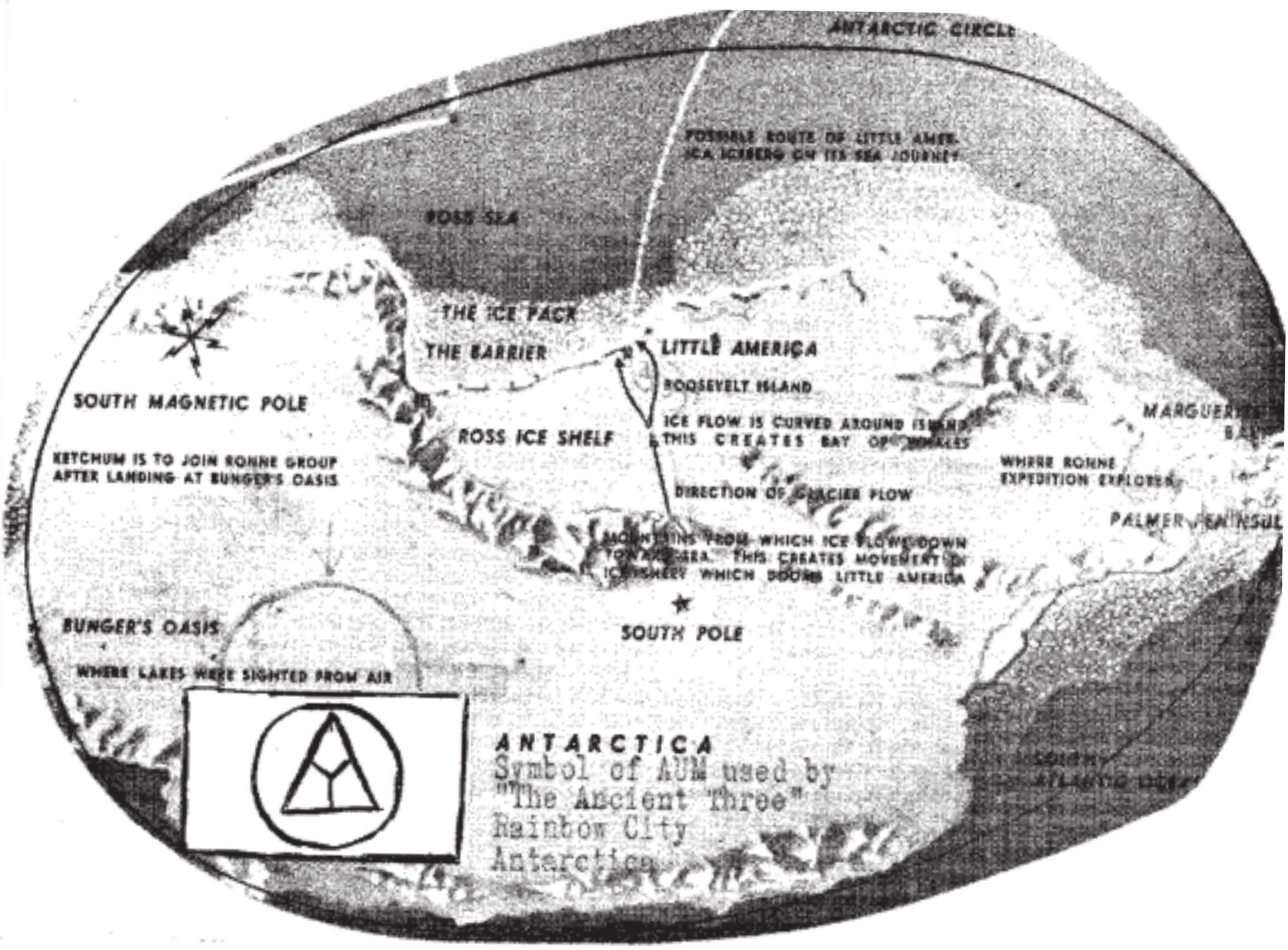
My terms, are the patronage of this and the new worlds.

I dedicate to my Wife and her ten Children.

I select *Doctor S. L. Mitchell, Sir H. Davy* and *Baron Alex. de Humboldt*, as my protectors.

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia in the fall season, with Reindeer and slays, on the ice of the frozen sea; I engage we find warm and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables and animals if not men, on reaching one degree northward of latitude 82; we will return in the succeeding spring.

J. C. S.


ANTARCTIC CIRCLE
POSSIBLE ROUTE OF LITTLE AMERICA ICEBERG ON ITS SEA JOURNEY
ROSS SEA
THE ICE PACK
THE BARRIER
LITTLE AMERICA
ROOSEVELT ISLAND
ICE FLOW IS CURVED AROUND ISLAND THIS CREATES BAY OF WHALES
MARGUERITE BAY
SOUTH MAGNETIC POLE
KETCHUM IS TO JOIN RONNE GROUP AFTER LANDING AT BUNGER'S OASIS
ROSS ICE SHELF
WHERE RONNE EXPEDITION EXPLORED
DIRECTION OF GLACIER FLOW
PALMER PENINSULA
MOUNTAINS FROM WHICH ICE FLOWS DOWN TO ROSS SEA. THIS CREATES MOVEMENT IN ICE SHEET WHICH DOOMED LITTLE AMERICA
SOUTH POLE
BUNGER'S OASIS
WHERE LAKES WERE SIGHTED FROM AIR
ANTARCTICA
Symbol of AUM used by
"The Ancient Three"
Rainbow City
Antarctica

Map showing approximate region of "Rainbow City," ruled over by "The Ancient Three."

When speaking of Agharta one will have to visualize a vast underground terminal city, being a branch of a subterranean, suboceanic network of tunnels radiating from what is now called the Continent of Antarctica, where one of the seven icebound cities is now open again for operation, a city made out of colored plastic blocks and therefore called Rainbow City.

Of this I shall speak later as we go on with Agharta, which is in existence in the Sangpo Valley, China, and is ruled over by an old Prince Mani Rimpochte, who exerts great administrative powers over the destinies of his own tribes as well as the tribes of Tibet. Having command over the English language, he manages an international organization in the framework of the Aghartan philosophy (Buddhism) as being under his jurisdiction as well.

The underground domain of Agharta has tunnel-delta-outlets by which it can be reached. One of them is in the Tien Shan Mountains, Tartary, Asia; another one in Afghanistan.

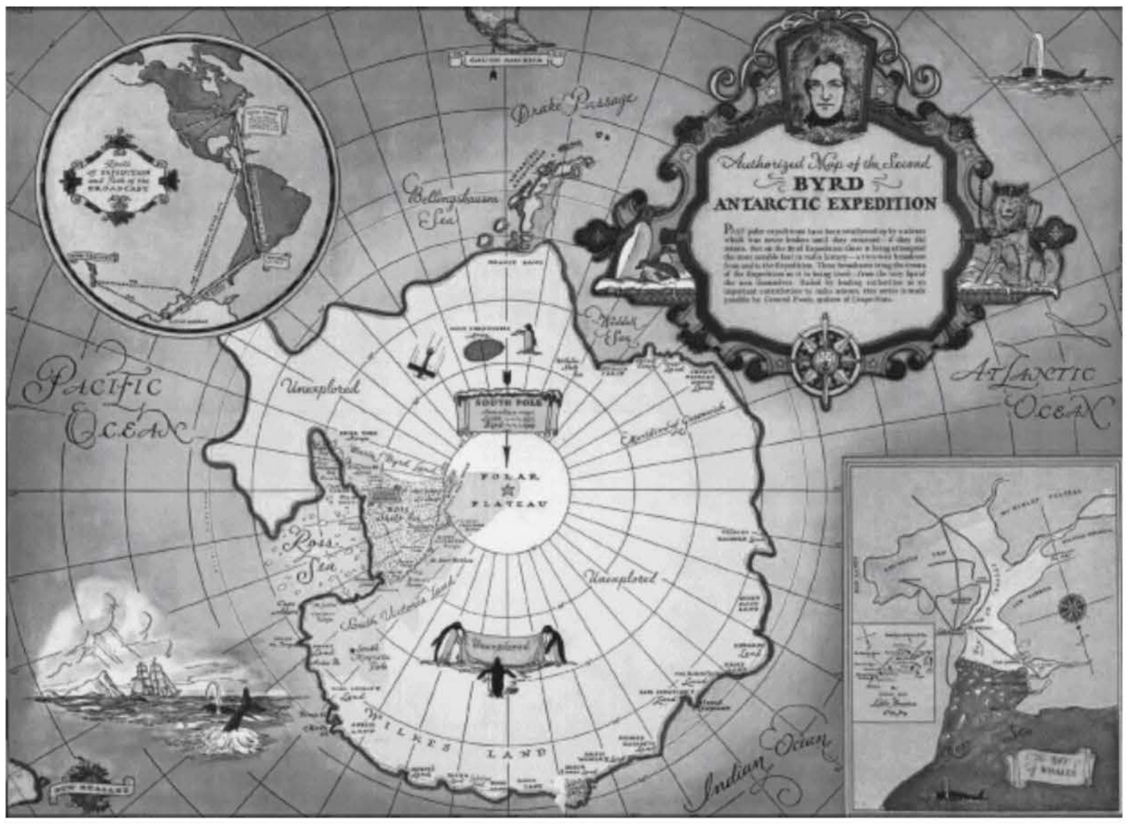
According to Ferdinand Ossendowski, these tunnels which circle the earth were built by men of a preglacial age civilization flourishing on both sides of the Arctic.

Richard E. Byrd

American naval officer, explorer (1888-1957)

Richard Evelyn Byrd Jr. was an American naval officer, and pioneering aviator, polar explorer, and organizer of polar logistics. Aircraft flights in which he served as a navigator and expedition leader crossed the Atlantic Ocean, a segment of the Arctic Ocean, and a segment of the Antarctic Plateau. He is also known for discovering Mount Sidley, the largest dormant volcano in Antarctica... **Continued in Wikipedia**

Birth name	Richard Evelyn Byrd 4th
Born	October 25, 1888, Winchester, Virginia, U.S.
Age at death	68 years



0620 Hoursfuel mixture on starboard engine seems too rich, adjustment made and Pratt Whitneys are running smoothly.

1135 Hours- Our radio crackles and a voice comes through in English with what perhaps is a slight Nordic or Germanic accent! The message is: 'Welcome, Admiral, to our domain. We shall land you in exactly seven minutes! Relax, Admiral, you are in good hands.' I note the engines of our plane have stopped running! The aircraft is under some strange control and is now turning itself. The controls are useless. 1140 HoursAnother radio message received. We begin the landing process now, and in moments the plane shudders slightly, and begins a descent as though caught in some great unseen elevator! The downward motion is negligible, and we touchdown with only a slight jolt! 1145 Hours- I am making a hasty last entry in the flight log. Several men are approaching on foot toward our aircraft. They are tall with blond hair. In the distance is a large shimmering city pulsating with rainbow hues of color. I do not know what is going to happen now, but I see no signs of weapons on those approaching. I hear now a voice ordering me by name to open the cargo door. I comply.

PDF The Missing Diary Of Admiral Richard E. Byrd - Galactic Anthropology

It moves us toward the glowing **city** with great swiftness. As we approach, the **city** seems to be made of a crystal material. Soon we arrive at a large building that is a type I have never seen before. It appears to be right out of the design board of Frank Lloyd Wright, or perhaps more correctly, out of a Buck Rogers...

Georgy Yakovlevich Sedov (Russian: Геóргий Я́ковлевич Седóв; 5 May [O.S. 23 April] 1877 – 5 March [O.S. 20 February] 1914) was a Russian Arctic explorer.

Georgy Sedov

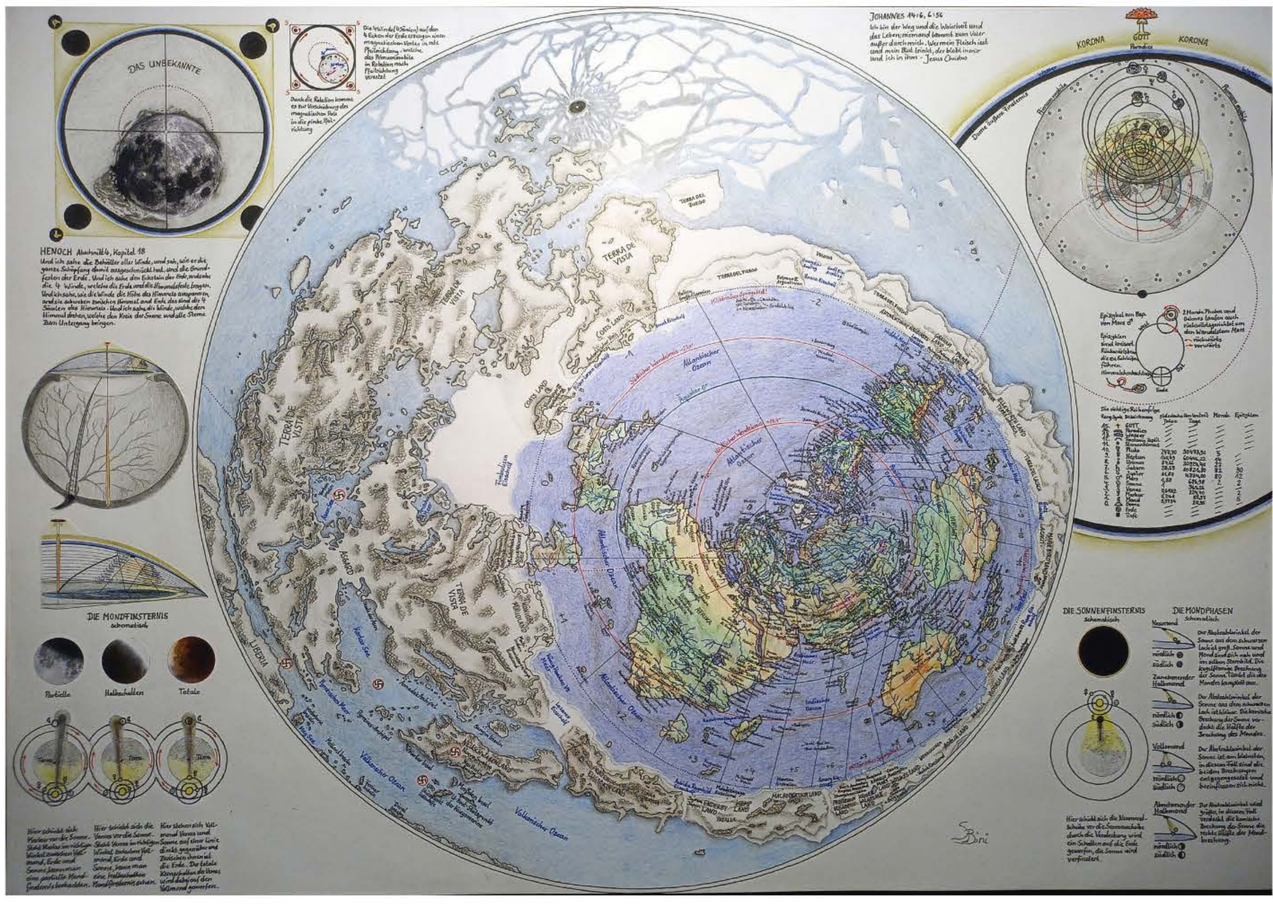
Sedov was born in the village of Krivaya Kosa of Taganrog district (now Novoazovskyi Raion, Donetsk Oblast) to a fisherman's family. In 1898, he finished navigation courses in Rostov-on-Don and acquired the rank of long voyage navigator. In 1901, he took an external degree at a naval college, passed all the exams, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

From 1902 to 1903, Sedov participated in a hydrographic expedition in the Arctic Ocean. In 1905, during the Russo-Japanese War, he was in charge of a torpedo boat. In 1909, he led the expedition that would later describe the mouth of the Kolyma River. The following year, Sedov explored the Krestovaya Bay on Novaya Zemlya.

In 1912, he proposed a sleigh expedition for reaching the North Pole. The Tsarist government refused to finance this project and the expedition was organized with help from independent sources. On August 14 (27), 1912, Sedov's ship *Svyatoy Muchenik Foka* (*Saint Phocas the Martyr*) left Arkhangelsk and had to stay for the winter near Novaya Zemlya because of impassable ice. The expedition reached Franz Josef Land only in August 1913; however, it had to stay for the second winter in the Tikhaya Bay due to lack of coal.

On February 2 (15), 1914, Sedov (already sick with scurvy) and his accompanying seamen G. Linnik and A. Pustotniy set off for the North Pole with their draft dogs. Before reaching Rudolf Island, Sedov died at sea and was buried at Cape Auk on the island. On the way back, at Franz Josef Land, the *Svyatoy Foka* rescued two survivors of the Brusilov expedition, including Valerian Albanov. As part of the search for the Sedov expedition, Jan Nagórski made the first airplane flights over the Arctic, gaining valuable experience for later aeronautical expeditions to the region.

Two gulfs and a peak on Novaya Zemlya, a glacier and a cape on Franz Josef Land, an island in the Barents Sea, and a cape in Antarctica bear Sedov's name. There was also a steam icebreaker *Georgy Sedov*. Today, the sail training barque STS Sedov bears his name.



Matthew Alexander Henson (August 8, 1866 – March 9, 1955) was an African-American explorer who accompanied Robert Peary on seven voyages to the Arctic over a period of nearly 23 years. They spent a total of 18 years on expeditions together.[1] He is best known for his participation in the 1908–1909 expedition that claimed to have reached the geographic North Pole on April 6, 1909. To promote a lecture tour, Henson later said he was the first of their party to reach the North Pole but there is no evidence for this.

Henson was born in Nanjemoy, Maryland, to sharecropper parents who were free Black Americans before the Civil War. He spent most of his early life in Washington, D.C., but left school at the age of twelve to work as a cabin boy on a police sloop that patrolled the oyster fields of the Potomac River. He later worked as a salesclerk at a department store. One of his customers was Robert Peary, who in 1887 hired him as a personal valet. At the time, Peary was working on the Nicaragua Canal.

Their first Arctic expedition together was in 1891–92. Henson served as a navigator and craftsman, and was known as Peary's "first man". Like Peary, he studied Inuit survival techniques.

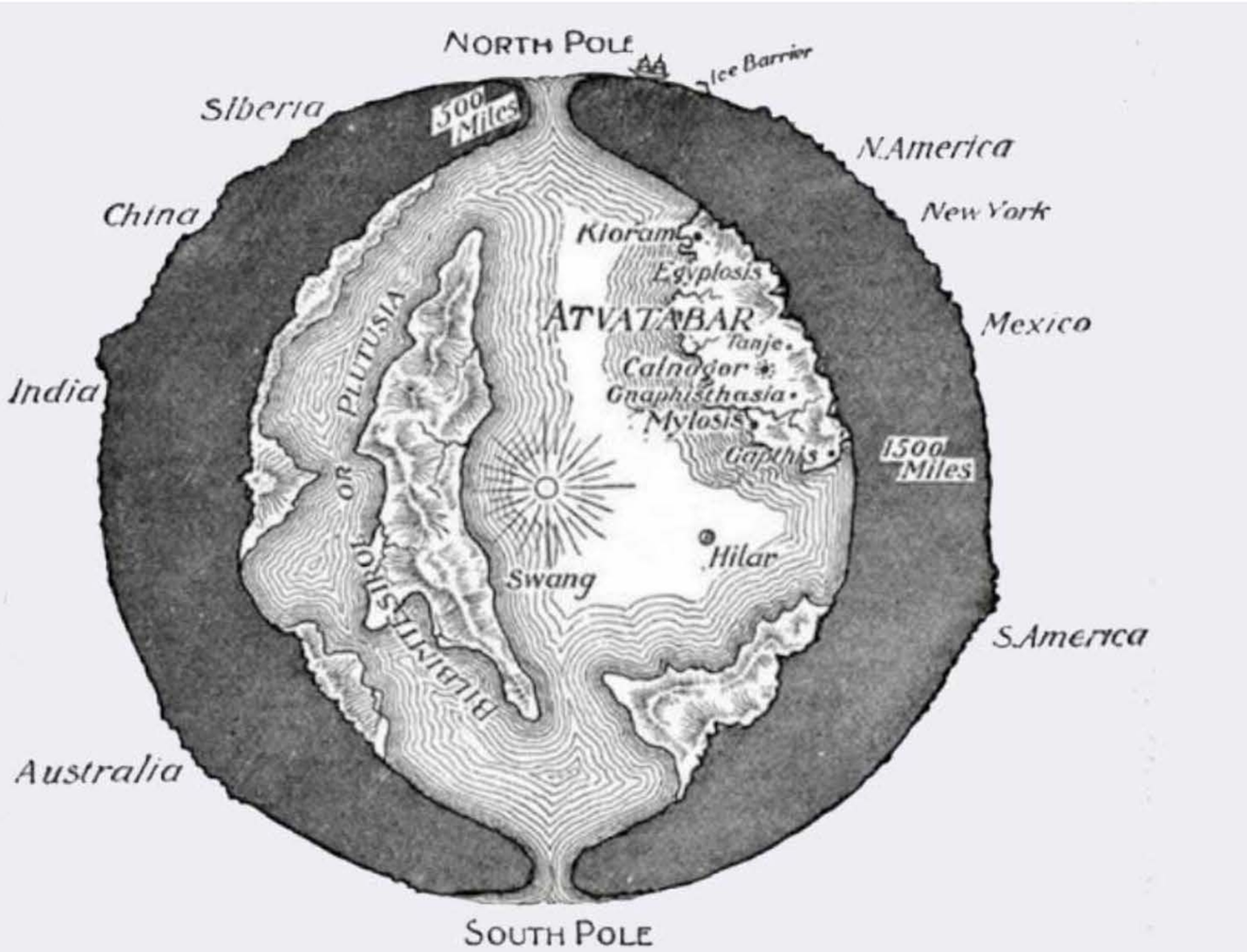
During their 1908–09 expedition to Greenland, Henson was one of the six men – including Peary and four Inuit assistants – who claimed to have been the first to reach the geographic North Pole. In interviews, Henson identified as the first member of the party to reach what they believed was the pole. The team's claim had gained widespread acceptance, but, in 1989, Wally Herbert published research that found that their expedition records were unreliable and indicated an implausibly high speed during their final rush for the pole, and that the men could have fallen 30–60 miles (48–97 km) short of the pole due to navigational errors.

Henson achieved a degree of fame as a result of participating in the expedition, and in 1912, he published a memoir titled *A Negro Explorer at the North Pole*. As he approached old age, his exploits received renewed attention. In 1937, he was the first African American to be made a life member of The Explorers Club; in 1948, he was elevated to the club's highest level of membership. In 1944, Henson was awarded the Peary Polar Expedition Medal, and he was received at the White House by Presidents Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower. In 1988, he and his wife were re-interred at Arlington National Cemetery.[2] In 2000, Henson posthumously was awarded the Hubbard Medal by the National Geographic Society.[3] In September 2021, the International Astronomical Union named a lunar crater after him.[4]

Matthew A. Henson

Henson c. 1910

Born	Matthew Alexander Henson August 8, 1866 Nanjemoy, Maryland, U.S.
Died	March 9, 1955 (aged 88) The Bronx, New York, US
Resting place	Arlington National Cemetery
Known for	Arctic explorer, claimed as the first to reach the geographic North Pole
Spouses	Eva Flint (m. 1891–1897) Lucy Ross (m. 1907) Akatingwah (concubine)
Children	Anauakaq (1906–1987; by Akatingwah)



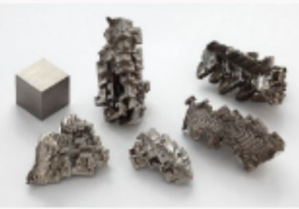
Bismuth is a chemical element; it has symbol Bi and atomic number 83. It is a post-transition metal and one of the pnictogens, with chemical properties resembling its lighter group 15 siblings arsenic and antimony. Elemental bismuth occurs naturally, and its sulfide and oxide forms are important commercial ores.

The free element is 86% as dense as lead. It is a brittle metal with a silvery-white color when freshly produced. Surface oxidation generally gives samples of the metal a somewhat rosy cast. Further oxidation under heat can give bismuth a vividly iridescent appearance due to thin-film interference. Bismuth is both the most diamagnetic element and one of the least thermally conductive metals known.

Bismuth was formerly understood to be the element with the highest atomic mass whose nuclei do not spontaneously decay. However, in 2003 it was found to be very slightly radioactive. The metal's only primordial isotope, bismuth-209, undergoes alpha decay with a half-life roughly a billion times longer than the estimated age of the universe.[11][12]

Bismuth metal has been known since ancient times. Before modern analytical methods bismuth's metallurgical similarities to lead and tin often led it to be confused with those metals. The etymology of "bismuth" is uncertain. The name may come from mid-sixteenth-century Neo-Latin translations of the German words weiße Masse or Wismuth, meaning 'white mass', which were rendered as bisemutum or bisemutium.

Bismuth, $_{83}$Bi



Bismuth	
Pronunciation	/ˈbɪzməθ/ (*BIZ-məth*)
Appearance	lustrous brownish silver
Standard atomic weight A_r°(Bi)	208.980 40 ± 0.000 01[1] 208.98 ± 0.01 (abridged)[2]
Bismuth in the periodic table	

Atomic number (*Z*)	83
Group	group 15 (pnictogens)
Period	period 6
Block	p-block
Electron configuration	[Xe] $4f^{14}$ $5d^{10}$ $6s^2$ $6p^3$
Electrons per shell	2, 8, 18, 32, 18, 5
Physical properties	
Phase at STP	solid
Melting point	544.7 K (271.5 °C, 520.7 °F)
Boiling point	1837 K (1564 °C, 2847 °F)
Density (at 20° C)	9.807 g/cm^3 [3]
when liquid (at m.p.)	10.05 g/cm^3
Heat of fusion	11.30 kJ/mol
Heat of vaporization	179 kJ/mol
Molar heat capacity	25.52 J/(mol·K)
Specific heat capacity	122.117 J/(kg·K)

Vapor pressure

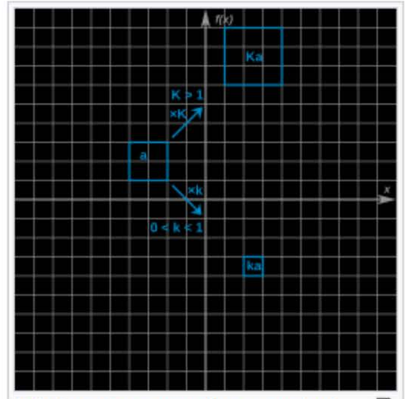
P (Pa)	1	10	100	1 k	10 k	100 k
at *T* (K)	941	1041	1165	1325	1538	1835

Atomic properties

In affine geometry, **uniform scaling** (or **isotropic scaling**[1]) is a linear transformation that enlarges (increases) or shrinks (diminishes) objects by a *scale factor* that is the same in all directions (isotropically). The result of uniform scaling is similar (in the geometric sense) to the original. A scale factor of 1 is normally allowed, so that congruent shapes are also classed as similar. Uniform scaling happens, for example, when enlarging or reducing a photograph, or when creating a scale model of a building, car, airplane, etc.

Each iteration of the Sierpinski triangle contains triangles related to the next iteration by a scale factor of 1/2

More general is **scaling** with a separate scale factor for each axis direction. **Non-uniform scaling** (**anisotropic scaling**) is obtained when at least one of the scaling factors is different from the others; a special case is **directional scaling** or **stretching** (in one direction). Non-uniform scaling changes the shape of the object; e.g. a square may change into a rectangle, or into a parallelogram if the sides of the square are not parallel to the scaling axes (the angles between lines parallel to the axes are preserved, but not all angles). It occurs, for example, when a faraway billboard is viewed from an oblique angle, or when the shadow of a flat object falls on a surface that is not parallel to it.



Dilation of a square by a constant $K > 1$ and contraction of this same square by a constant $0 < k < 1$.

When the scale factor is larger than 1, (uniform or non-uniform) scaling is sometimes also called **dilation** or **enlargement**. When the scale factor is a positive number smaller than 1, scaling is sometimes also called **contraction** or **reduction**.

In the most general sense, a scaling includes the case in which the directions of scaling are not perpendicular. It also includes the case in which one or more scale factors are equal to zero (projection), and the case of one or more negative scale factors (a directional scaling by -1 is equivalent to a reflection).

Scaling is a linear transformation, and a special case of homothetic transformation (scaling about a point). In most cases, the homothetic transformations are non-linear transformations.

Bismuth functions as a specialized architectural material, not a conventional structural metal. Its core value derives from precise, measurable physical properties: a melting temperature of 271°C, expansion during solidification, high density of 9.78 g/cm³, and predictable hopper crystal growth patterns under controlled conditions.
Bismuth integrates into hybrid structural systems where it delivers mass, radiation shielding, engineered geometric surfaces, and thermal stabilization. Conventional materials—steel, titanium, reinforced concrete—provide primary load-bearing capacity and mechanical integrity.

Bismuth expands approximately 3.3% during solidification, filling molds with exceptional precision and producing sharply defined edges and surfaces. Under thermal gradient control, seeded nucleation, and insulated casting, it forms characteristic stepped hopper geometries where edges advance faster than central regions. Industrial processes reliably produce large cast panels and modular blocks exhibiting controlled crystalline textures and layered internal structures.
Pure bismuth exhibits high density paired with inherent brittleness. Alloying with tin or indium markedly improves ductility, eliminates cracking propensity, and enables standard machining operations including milling, drilling, and localized thermal reshaping. Reinforcement through embedded metal lattices, ceramic fibers, carbon composites, or polymer damping creates dense, stable, machinable materials that preserve bismuth's mass and castability while achieving superior mechanical performance.
The architectural system employs layered construction. A primary structural frame carries loads. Reinforced bismuth modules supply dense interior mass, shielding layers, and precisely engineered surface geometry. Cast alloy panels and blocks assemble modularly and undergo post-solidification shaping via machining or controlled heating.
Bismuth's low melting temperature permits in-situ surface reshaping and repair, producing adaptive, reconfigurable structures with complex internal cavities, channels, and geometric features.

At scale, modular bismuth components constitute facilities where density, shielding, and vibration damping are mission-critical. Bismuth's high atomic number and mass deliver effective radiation protection. Its relatively low thermal conductivity establishes temperature-stabilizing layers. Predictable crystallization generates engineered surfaces optimized for heat transfer and electromagnetic shielding.

Manufacturing follows established industrial protocols. Bismuth, sourced as a byproduct of lead/copper refining or recovered from electronic waste, undergoes purification, controlled melting in inert-atmosphere furnaces, and managed solidification to achieve specified structural characteristics. Components receive machining, reinforcement, and modular assembly. Low-temperature remelting ensures full recyclability and long-term repair capability.
The resulting infrastructure consists of hybrid systems built from reinforced bismuth modules integrated within conventional structural frameworks. These systems exhibit high density, machinability, thermal stability, and adaptive capacity, featuring engineered geometric surfaces and enhanced shielding performance. This approach constitutes a specialized, proven solution for environments demanding precision geometry, controlled physical behavior, and high functional density.

Geopolymer systems replicate and extend bismuth's essential behaviors without using bismuth. Alkali-activated aluminosilicates polymerize into three-dimensional tetrahedral networks that mirror bismuth's rhombohedral atomic packing. Controlled variation of activator concentration, temperature gradients, and applied vibration induces precise nucleation. Seeded points propagate into macroscopic stepped, hopper-like structures containing natural internal voids and fractal surface textures.
Laboratory demonstrations confirm millimeter-to-centimeter crystalline patterns under directional cooling, magnetic alignment, or sonic vibration; large-form vibration tables and phased thermal zones extend this control to structural scales.

Geopolymer formulations achieve near-zero or controlled positive volume change during curing through targeted expanding agents (aluminum powder, reactive MgO, optimized slag content), directly counteracting shrinkage stresses in the same manner as bismuth's 3.3% expansion. This mechanism enables massive, crack-resistant monoliths at kilometer scale.

Geopolymer concrete delivers native density of 2.2–2.5 g/cm³, equivalent to natural stone. Incorporation of heavy aggregates—magnetite, barite, recycled metal slag—elevates density to 3–5 g/cm³, providing superior radiation shielding and gravitational stability in underground or polar environments. The microporous matrix inherently supplies acoustic and thermal damping.

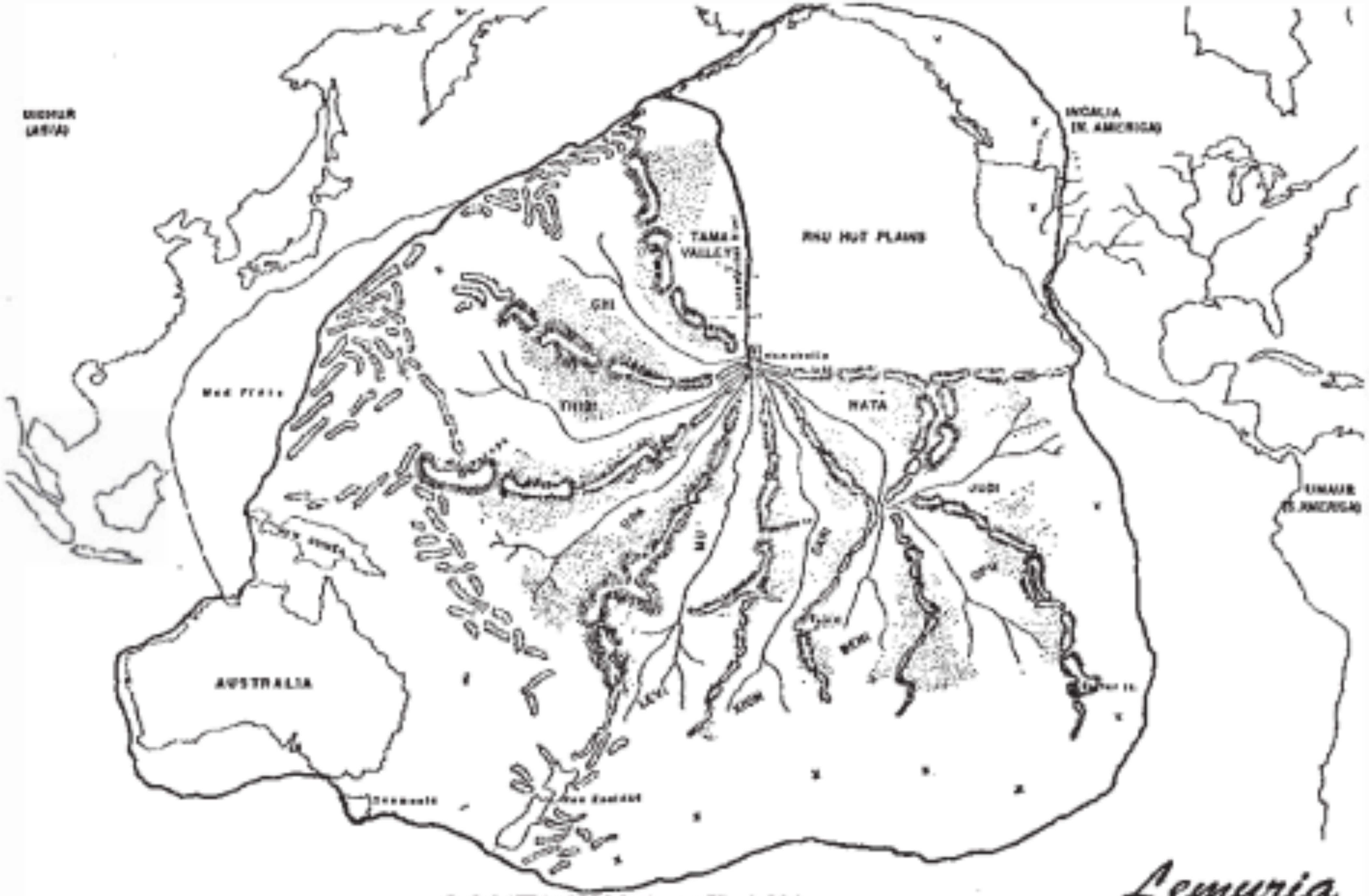
Post-cure hardness remains tunable within the Mohs 5–7 range. Reduced-activator formulations maintain workable softness for extended periods (weeks to months), permitting mechanical excavation, waterjet carving of tunnels and chambers, and secondary geopolymer injection for sealing and self-repair through sustained geopolymerization in humid conditions. Dissolvable or sacrificial templates (3D-printed PLA or similar) embedded during casting create precise pre-formed voids for ultra-accurate modification.

Modular prefabrication produces hopper-shaped units 5–20 meters on edge in reusable forms. Vibration combined with directional cooling enforces edge-dominant solidification, generating stepped terraces suitable for interlocking assembly. On-site keyed joints and secondary geopolymer grouting create fractal hierarchies: modules form walls, walls form ziggurats, ziggurats form city-scale terraced complexes with integrated breathing channels.
Monolithic mega-pours for underground bases begin with cavern excavation followed by phased slurry placement analogous to dam construction. Directional vibration and electromagnetic fields align polymer chains into emergent macroscopic rhombohedral domains at 10–100 meter scales. Exothermic reaction heat drives convection currents that form natural branching void networks, replicating Kircher's pyrophylacia and hydrophylacia systems.

Geopolymers exhibit ongoing slow reaction in the presence of moisture and CO_2, resulting in continuous micro-crack self-healing, progressive surface densification, and permanent carvability without structural compromise.

The completed mega-structure manifests as a stepped, iridescent form—achieved through integrated mineral pigments or thin-film coatings—that visually and functionally resembles a grown bismuth crystal city. It maintains a dense protective core, terraced surfaces optimized for habitation and solar energy capture, internal channel networks for geothermal circulation and simulated polar airflow dynamics. The design delivers inherent earthquake resistance through high damping, exceptional thermal mass for underground temperature stability, and unlimited post-construction modification without demolition.

Map of Atlantis, together with an ancient Mexican figure which, according to Prof. Lewis Spence, is an armored warrior from Atlantis, who together with others reached Mexico after the sinking of the continent.



CONTINENT OF MU

"So also will I, the Lord, provide in the Kosmon era, to discover the sunken land of WHAGA (Pan, Mu, Lemuria) that mortals may comprehend the magnitude of the work of the Lord."